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## LATIN IN THE FRESHMAN AND SOPHOMORE YEARS IN COLLEGE

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BY EVAN T. SAGE  
University of Pittsburgh

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This investigation was prompted solely by curiosity to know precisely what Latin is being taught in our colleges at the present time. The contents of the freshman and sophomore courses will, I believe, represent the maximum of Latin that students will take for purely cultural purposes. There is an unmistakable tendency to regard upperclassmen as actual or prospective specialists. On the other hand, there is an equally clear tendency to reduce even this amount of Latin as a requirement for the A.B. degree. In some colleges only one year of Latin is required; in others none at all. In others, a range of choice is allowed after the freshman year.

The catalogue statements of these courses, within the limits thus fixed, will show what the framers of those statements consider the amount of Latin most desirable for purposes of general culture, and the range from which it is drawn, as far as pedagogical conditions will permit. I have therefore collected statistics from a fair number of colleges from all parts of the country. The choice of courses for mention here was dictated by the course itself, and not by the school offering it. The list of institutions was determined largely by convenience, and no intention has existed of slighting any school by failure to consider it here. I shall be glad of information regarding any special courses not mentioned here. The arrangement of material is, for convenience, first geographical, then by authors. Unless otherwise noted, information is drawn from the current catalogues.

### NEW ENGLAND

The list of schools is as follows:

Amherst; Bates; Boston; Bowdoin; Brown; Clark; Dartmouth; Harvard; Middlebury; Mount Holyoke; Smith; Trinity; Tufts; University of Maine; University of Vermont; Wellesley; Wesleyan (Conn.); Williams; Yale.

I give now in tabular form the principal works read. The figures give the maximum numbers of schools; alternating courses are not infrequently given, so that not all these authors will appear at any one time. For convenience, I inclose the name of the school in parentheses to indicate such courses.

Livy (various portions) . . . . .	read by 18 Freshmen,	0 Sophomores
Horace, <i>Odes</i> and <i>Epodes</i> . . . . .	" " 11	" 7 "
Cicero, <i>De sen.</i> ; <i>De am.</i> , or both . . .	" " 7	" 1 "
Comedy (see below) . . . . .	" " 5	" 10 "
Cicero, <i>Letters</i> . . . . .	" " 3	" 3 "
Horace, <i>Satires</i> and <i>Epistles</i> . . . . .	" " 2	" 8 "
Tacitus (see below) . . . . .	" " 1	" 9 "
Pliny, <i>Letters</i> . . . . .	" " 1	" 6 "

The one school omitting Livy is Mount Holyoke, the one omitting Horace, *Odes*, is Boston. One wonders whether the new entrance requirements permitting the secondary schools to offer the *De senectute* has had any effect on the decline in its popularity. The comedy appearing most frequently is the *Phormio* (six times); next comes the *Trinummus* (four times). Most schools prefer to leave the selection, and some the number, of comedies undecided. The maximum number read is six at (Bowdoin) and (Clark). Yale reads the *Agricola* and *Germania* in the freshman year. The *Histories* are found only at Dartmouth, the *Dialogus* at (Clark), the *Annals* at Williams and (Harvard). Dartmouth reads only one of the essays. Courses covering the whole range of the literature or some considerable part of it are offered at four schools. The *Eclogues* are read by Freshmen at Tufts and Vermont, the *Eclogues*, *Georgics*, and *Aen.* vii-xii by Sophomores at Wellesley. We find Catullus and Martial twice each; the *Tusculans* at Bates and (Bowdoin); Tibullus, Propertius, and Juvenal only at Brown; Suetonius at Dartmouth, (Bowdoin), and (Clark); Phaedrus at (Bowdoin); the *Jugurtha* at Clark; the *Somnium Scipionis* at Smith; Ovid at Amherst; and selections from Cicero at Bowdoin. Apuleius and Petronius are given at Tufts. We shall find the latter also at Washington State College, the former not elsewhere. Dartmouth has a course in politics, including Cicero's *Letters*, Suetonius, the second *Philippic*, and the *Res gestae divi Augusti*.

## ATLANTIC STATES

Allegheny; Barnard; Bryn Mawr; Bucknell; Colgate; College of the City of New York; Columbia; Cornell; Delaware; Dickinson; Fordham; Franklin and Marshall; George Washington; Goucher; Grove City; Haverford; Hobart; Johns Hopkins (1911-12); Lafayette; New York; Pennsylvania College; Pennsylvania College for Women; Pennsylvania State College; Pennsylvania, University of; Pittsburgh; Princeton; Rochester; Rutgers; St. Lawrence; Susquehanna; Swarthmore; Syracuse; Union; Ursinus; Vassar; Washington and Jefferson; Wells.

Livy (various portions) . . . . .	read by 34 Freshmen, 1 Sophomores
Horace, <i>Odes</i> and <i>Epodes</i> . . . . .	" " 21 " 17 "
Cicero, <i>De sen.</i> ; <i>De am.</i> , or both . . . . .	" " 19 " 3 "
Comedy (see below) . . . . .	" " 10 " 11 "
Horace, <i>Satires</i> and <i>Epistles</i> . . . . .	" " 8 " 18 "
Catullus . . . . .	" " 5 " 4 "
Tacitus (see below) . . . . .	" " 4 " 13 "
Pliny, <i>Letters</i> . . . . .	" " 3 " 12 "

Cicero's essays are somewhat more popular, and comedy somewhat less, than in New England. No single comedy is as commonly read as the *Phormio* in New England: the same play is found, however, five times; the *Andria* follows (four times). The choice in Tacitus is confined to the *Agricola-Germania* and the *Annals*, the former being more common. Cicero's *Letters* are practically neglected, being given in only five of the thirty-seven schools. Courses in literature like those mentioned above are given in eight institutions. Juvenal is read by Freshmen at (Rochester) (the only school attempting that) and by Sophomores in seven other colleges. We find Martial five times; Sallust three; the *Eclogues* and *Georgics* four; the *Aeneid* three (i-v at the College of the City of New York, viii for private reading at Johns Hopkins, vii-xii at Haverford). Ovid is used for sight reading at Cornell, and is read in two other schools; the *De officiis* is read by Freshmen at (Union) and by Sophomores at Lafayette and New York University. We find selections from Cicero at Princeton and Dickinson; the *Tusculans* at Goucher and (Syracuse); the *Somnium Scipionis* at Wells; Suetonius at Wells; Seneca's moral works or tragedies at Delaware; a course in satire—probably Horace and Juvenal—at Colgate; a course in the historians, including Caesar and Livy, at Colgate; Erasmus at Allegheny;

Gellius for sight reading at Cornell; the second *Philippic* for private reading at Johns Hopkins, and the second or fifth at New York; Persius at (New York); Latin hymns at Lafayette; Cicero, *De oratore*, at Lafayette and Ursinus; and Quintilian at Delaware and Susquehanna. The course at Fordham (seven hours per week for two years) includes Cicero's *Orations for Archias*, *De signis* or second *Philippic* or *Marcellus*, *Manilian Law*, *Milo* and *Ligarius*, Horace complete, *Aeneid* ii, v, and vi or ix, Livy xxi, selections from Juvenal, Tacitus' *Agricola*, and book i of the *Annals*, to say nothing of one verse and two prose exercises weekly.

#### SOUTHERN STATES

Bethany (W.Va.); Florida College for Women; Louisville, University of; South, University of the; Texas Christian; Tulane; University of Arkansas (1910-11); University of Florida; University of Kentucky; University of Louisiana; University of Tennessee; University of Virginia; University of West Virginia; Vanderbilt; Washington and Lee; Wesleyan (W.Va.); William and Mary.

Cicero, <i>De sen.</i> ; <i>De am.</i> , or both . . . read by 10 Freshmen, 0 Sophomores					
Livy (various portions) . . . . .	"	"	9	"	4
Ovid (various portions) . . . . .	"	"	7	"	1
Horace, <i>Odes</i> and <i>Epodes</i> . . . . .	"	"	6	"	7
Comedy (see below) . . . . .	"	"	4	"	7
Sallust . . . . .	"	"	4	"	0
Tacitus (see below) . . . . .	"	"	3	"	10

One notes first of all a decided loss in popularity for Livy, which here drops to second place. Perhaps the next point of interest is the rise in favor of Tacitus, read by as large a number of institutions as Livy, though mainly in the sophomore year. The *Dialogus* is read by Sophomores at Vanderbilt, the *Histories* at Florida College for Women, and at the (University of Florida). The *Agricola-Germania* we find most frequently. Of comedies, the *Phormio* continues to hold first place (five times), the *Trinummus* and *Captives* being found twice each. The schools reading Sallust are evenly divided, it seems, between the *Catiline* and *Jugurtha*. We find Pliny read by three freshman and three sophomore classes; Horace, *Satires* and *Epistles*, by six sophomore classes; Catullus by two freshman and three sophomore classes. The *Aeneid* is read in three schools (i-v at Texas Christian, i-vi at Louisiana,

vii-xii at Virginia), the *Eclogues* and *Georgics* only at Virginia. Cicero's *Letters* are read in three schools, and selections from Cicero in two more. We find the *De officiis* at Virginia, West Virginia, and Vanderbilt, the *Tusculans* at (Bethany) and Virginia, the *Somnium Scipionis* at Virginia, the orations against Catiline at Texas Christian. Juvenal is read in two schools, Martial in three, Tibullus and Propertius in three. Courses in selections and literature are given at William and Mary and Arkansas. We find Seneca's moral works at Virginia, the tragedies at Florida College for Women. Curtius is read at Washington and Lee, Caesar and Nepos at William and Mary. A course in satire alternates with a course in philosophy at the same institution. A course in topography is given at Bethany; and at Florida College for Women, Peck and Arrowsmith's *Roman Life in Latin Prose and Verse* acts in the double capacity of a reader for Freshmen and a means of teaching Roman life. On the whole the range of authors read is greater in the South than in any other section.

## MIDDLE WEST

Bellevue; Beloit; Carleton; Carroll; Carthage; Chicago; Cincinnati; Coe; Cornell; Des Moines; Franklin; Hamline; Hillsdale; Hiram; Illinois; Illinois Wesleyan; Knox; Lake Forest; Miami; Milwaukee-Downer; Northwestern; Notre Dame; Oberlin; Olivet; Ottawa; Penn; Ripon; University of Illinois; University of Indiana; University of Iowa; University of Kansas; University of Michigan (1911-12); University of Minnesota; University of Missouri; University of Nebraska (1911-12); University of North Dakota; Ohio University; Ohio State University; University of Oklahoma; University of South Dakota; University of Wisconsin; Washburn; Washington (Mo.); Western College for Women; Western Reserve; Westminster (Mo.); Wooster; Yankton.

Livy (various portions) . . . . .	read by	39	Freshmen,	4	Sophomores
Cicero, <i>De sen.</i> ; <i>De am.</i> , or both . . .	"	"	37	"	2
Horace, <i>Odes</i> and <i>Epodes</i> . . . . .	"	"	25	"	19
Comedy (see below) . . . . .	"	"	14	"	13
Tacitus (see below) . . . . .	"	"	3	"	27
Catullus . . . . .	"	"	3	"	6
Horace, <i>Satires</i> and <i>Epistles</i> . . . . .	"	"	3	"	4

If we look to the West and Middle West for experiments along social and political lines, we must not do so for freshman and

sophomore Latin. Livy, Cicero, and Horace make up the great majority of these courses. All three are well-nigh universal. Comedy is a poor fourth. The *Phormio* is read in fourteen of the schools, the *Captives* being next (seven times). Ovid is read in six schools, Cicero's *Letters* in seven. Pliny's *Letters* are read in fifteen sophomore classes, never in freshman. At Oklahoma two essays of Cicero are read (presumably the *Old Age* and *Friendship*), the *De officiis* at Ohio and (Yankton), the *Tusculans* only at (Des Moines). We find the *De oratore* at Notre Dame, the *De legibus* at Ohio, the *Pro Sulla* at Indiana. The *Annals* of Tacitus are read only at Carroll, Beloit, and Franklin, unspecified portions at Cincinnati and Ohio State; elsewhere only the *Agricola* and *Germania* are found. Sallust is read in four institutions, Suetonius at Franklin, Gaius at Cincinnati, Quintilian at Carthage and Cornell. Alternating courses in satire and philosophy are given at Hiram, in satire and letters at Lake Forest. Of the poets, we find the *Eclogues* and *Georgics* three times; the *Aeneid* not at all; Martial three times; Juvenal twice; Tibullus and Propertius twice; Seneca's tragedies five times, three of them being read at Carleton. Selections from the poets are read by Freshmen at Miami, and semester courses in the history of literature are given Sophomores at Ripon and Michigan. An optional course in topography in addition to the reading course is given Freshmen at Yankton. Indiana has a sophomore course in grammar and criticism, probably a teachers' course.

#### THE WEST

Colorado College; Leland Stanford Junior; Mills; Pacific; Reed; Southern California; University of California; University of Colorado; University of Idaho (1911-12); University of Montana; University of New Mexico; University of Utah; University of Washington; Washington State College; Whitman.

Cicero, <i>De sen.</i> ; <i>De am.</i> , or both . . . read by	12	Freshmen,	0	Sophomores
Livy (various portions) . . . . .	"	"	11	"
Horace, <i>Odes</i> and <i>Epodes</i> . . . . .	"	"	8	"
Comedy (see below) . . . . .	"	"	7	"
Horace, <i>Satires</i> and <i>Epistles</i> . . . . .	"	"	3	"
Tacitus (see below) . . . . .	"	"	1	"
Catullus . . . . .	"	"	1	"

As in the Middle West, the three first authors are almost universal. Comedy is about as popular: the *Phormio* is read in five schools, the *Captives* in four. Pliny's *Letters* are found four times, Cicero's twice (at Washington and Colorado College). We find the *Jugurtha* read by Sophomores at New Mexico, Petronius by Sophomores at Washington State College, Justinian by Freshmen at (Stanford). Of the schools reading Tacitus, Whitman alone announces the *Annals*; Southern California does not specify. Ovid is found at Colorado; the *Eclogues* and *Georgics* at Southern California; *Aeneid* vii-xii at California; Seneca's tragedies for private reading at New Mexico; Tibullus and Propertius at Colorado College, New Mexico, and Washington.

A glance at the tables will show that the great majority of the freshman courses are constructed out of four elements: Livy, Cicero, Horace, and a comedy (Freshmen rarely read more than one). The only other works read by a tenth of the schools reported for the freshman year are Horace (*Satires* and *Epistles*) and Ovid. Next come Tacitus, Pliny, Cicero's *Letters*, and Catullus. The sophomore year sees the practical disappearance of Livy and the almost entire disappearance of the *Old Age* and *Friendship*. Tacitus takes first place, with the two divisions of Horace's works close behind. To the authors mentioned for the freshman year we need add only Juvenal, Martial, and the courses in literature, each given in about a dozen schools.

Out of the four elements mentioned above, freshman courses from all sections may be built. At Maine, the course includes Livy, *De senectute*, Horace, *Odes*; at Pittsburgh, the *De senectute*, *Phormio*, and Livy; at West Virginia, the two essays of Cicero, Livy, and Horace, *Odes*; at Chicago, *De senectute*, *Phormio*, Livy, and Horace; at Montana, the two essays of Cicero, and Livy; at New Mexico, one of the essays of Cicero, Livy, Horace, *Odes*. There are numbers of variations from this norm, of course: Cicero's *Letters* replace the comedy and Horace at the University of Washington, for instance. But the great majority of courses would be made up of the authors mentioned. Naturally, somewhat greater variety is found in the sophomore year. Almost all the schools which have not read Horace in the freshman year include him in



the sophomore course, and the *Satires* and *Epistles* are frequently added. Tacitus is very much read, and one or more comedies are usually included. (When only one comedy is read it is generally the *Phormio*.) The amount of comedy read varies from one play to four in the second semester of the sophomore year at the University of Washington, "several" comedies in the sophomore year at Penn College (Iowa), six comedies at (Clark), and six comedies and the *Medea* of Seneca in the sophomore year at Wooster. Of course the cause of the variation is the quantity of matter from other authors read.

Most schools give or profess to give more or less work in composition in connection with freshman Latin. In some schools there is a disposition to make a separate course of the prose, to be taken or not in connection with the translation course, according to circumstances. The amount of composition varies greatly, the maximum being the one verse and two prose exercises a week at Fordham. Attention is usually given to history along with Livy, and more or less systematic study of life and literature usually is announced with all the courses. Sight reading is usually done, but special attention is paid it at such schools as Cornell, while additional courses in rapid reading are provided at Smith and elsewhere.

Three hours weekly seems the standard allowance. Only rarely is this reduced: e.g., in the sophomore year at Boston. Some schools (particularly the state universities) cling to four; a few have five, this number being for the most part restricted to the small colleges where the strain on the schedule is less great. The auxiliary courses in rapid reading, composition, etc., increase this number. The number of recitations allowed is, in all probability, rather a matter of administration than of opinion. The maximum is reached in the seven recitations per week at Fordham. Strangely enough, there is no direct ratio between quantity of work read and number of recitations. At Hiram College, for instance, the *Agricola* and *Germania* are read in one semester, four hours per week, by Sophomores, while at Texas Christian University, Freshmen in their second semester, four hours a week, read the

orations *In Catilinam*, the *Catiline* or *Jugurtha* of Sallust, the *Letters* of Pliny, the *Agricola* and *Germania* or selections from the *Annals*, and the *De senectute* or *De amicitia* or Cicero's *Letters* or Martial.

Early Latin is therefore represented in our courses by the comic poets. Of the Ciceronian and Augustan ages, we find Cicero, Catullus, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, Livy, and Ovid, then Martial, Tacitus, Pliny, and Juvenal. A few students will learn the names and possibly a little more of Propertius, Tibullus, Seneca, Petronius, Quintilian, Suetonius, and Apuleius. But where we add to the first list in a few cases, in many more we should have to subtract. Most students will know nothing of Cicero save his orations and a little of his philosophical works; nothing of Virgil save what they remember from the high-school course. Juvenal, Martial, and Catullus will be strangers to many. Practically no students will ever more than hear of Cato, Ennius, Lucretius, Tertullian, Ambrose, Jerome, Augustine, Ammianus, Symmachus, Ausonius, Claudian, and Boethius. Doubtless the list of authors read includes the greatest names (except Lucretius), but it seems to me that there is something to be said for courses that will give our students a bird's-eye view of the whole field.<sup>1</sup> Even our major students are often lamentably weak in their knowledge of the chronology of Latin literature. For the students who go no farther with Latin, such a course should be valuable.

I had intended to give with this study a comparison with the courses offered in past years, to show what changes had occurred. Practical difficulties have prevented this, but I console myself with the knowledge that a comparison with the courses offered ten years ago in perhaps a score of schools with those listed above reveals little or no important change.<sup>2</sup> More as a matter of curi-

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Shipley in *Class. Jour.*, II, 149. With much in this article I am in entire agreement. I do not find that the course there suggested has been adopted entire. Courses in Roman civilization are separately given in some institutions, e.g., Brown and University of Washington. Still another course covering a wider range than the usual selection is suggested by Canter, *Class. Jour.*, X, 58.

<sup>2</sup> I shall be particularly glad of additional information on this point.

osity than from any desire to convey valuable information, I add a few points regarding early Latin courses in this country:<sup>1</sup>

Harvard, *ca.* 1725 (Snow, pp. 34-35, n.): Freshmen, "Tully, Virgil"; Sophomores, "ye classick authors."

Princeton, 1750 (Snow, p. 39, n.): Freshmen, "De Oratore, Tully's Orations, Horace, Virgil."

Kings, 1763 (Snow, pp. 58-59, n.): Freshmen, "Salustii Historia; Caesaris Commentar.; Ovidii Metamor. & alia; Virgil Ecl.; . . . Latin and Greek Grammars to be consulted, or repeated, as often as shall be found necessary. Translations with Lat. & Eng.; Eng. & Lat. Themes. N.B.—Corn: Nep: & Select: e profan: if necessary." Sophomores, "Ciceron: Officia & alia; Quint: Curt; Terent: Com.; Ovidii Epistolae; Virgil Aeneis & Georgica . . . ."

Yale, 1778 (Snow, p. 79): Freshmen, Virgil and Cicero; Sophomores, Horace.

<sup>1</sup> Snow, *The College Curriculum in the United States*, New York, 1907. This book contains much interesting information along this line, some of it, apparently, repeated in Foster's *Administration of the College Curriculum*, New York, 1911.